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**Term:**

11 and 12 and 13 and 14

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|           |  |       |           |
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| <u>L9</u> | 17 and 18                                  | 4     | <u>L9</u> |
| <u>L8</u> | antiviral                                  | 15308 | <u>L8</u> |
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| <u>L6</u> | edn or eosinophil-derived near3 neurotoxin | 3202  | <u>L6</u> |
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| <u>L2</u> | splice adj donor                           | 2481  | <u>L2</u> |
| <u>L1</u> | hiv near5 packag\$                         | 233   | <u>L1</u> |

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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1. 20020102604. 07 Dec 00. 01 Aug 02. Full-length human cDNAs encoding potentially secreted proteins. Milne Edwards, Jean-Baptiste Dumas, et al. 435/7.1; 530/350 536/23.1 G01N033/53 C07H021/02 C07H021/04 C07K001/00 C07K014/00 C07K017/00.
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3. 6426070. 09 May 00; 30 Jul 02. Methods for inactivating enveloped RNA virus particles and compositions for use therewith. Rosenberg; Helene F., et al. 424/94.61; 424/185.1 424/211.1 435/238 435/69.2 530/350 530/380. A61K038/47 A61K039/155 A61K035/14 A61K038/16 G01N033/86.
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4. 6395276. 01 May 98; 28 May 02. Immunotoxins directed against malignant cells. Rybak; Susanna M., et al. 424/179.1; 424/134.1 424/141.1 424/178.1 424/183.1 424/192.1 424/193.1 514/12 514/44 530/387.3 530/391.7. A61K039/395 A61K038/00 A61K039/385 A61K039/00 C12P021/08.
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|-----------|-----------|
| 17 and 18 | 4         |

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5. 20010006814. 25 Nov 97. 05 Jul 01. NOVEL PROPERTY EFFECTING AND/ OR PROPERTY EXHIBITING COMPOSITIONS FOR THERAPEUTIC AND DIAGNOSTIC USES. RABBANI, ELAZAR, et al. 435/440; 435/243 435/252.3 435/320.1 435/325 435/442 435/455 435/91.1 536/23.1 536/24.3 536/24.5 C07H021/04 C12Q001/68 C12N015/01 C12N015/00 C12N015/70 C12N005/02 C12N005/00 C12N015/09 A61K048/00 C07H021/02.
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8. 5786145. 10 Oct 95; 28 Jul 98. Oligonucleotide competitors for binding of HIV RRE to REV protein and assays for screening inhibitors of this binding. Karn; Jonathan, et al. 435/6; 514/44 536/24.1. C07H021/02 C12Q001/68.
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9. 5646032. 28 Nov 94; 08 Jul 97. Recombinant foamy virus vectors for medicinal, and diagnostic uses, and processes for preparing recombinant foamy virus vectors. ter Meulen; Volker, et al. 435/325; 435/320.1 435/350 435/352 435/357 435/358 435/364 435/366 435/372. C12N005/16 C12N015/86.
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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:25:02 ON 14 JAN 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 18:25:23 ON 14 JAN 2003

L1 8 S HIV(5A) PACKAGING(W) SITE  
L2 447 S HIV(5A) PACKAGING  
L3 432474 S SPLICE(W)DONOR OR SD  
L4 62852 S SPLICE(W)ACCEPTOR OR SA  
L5 484 S HIV(6A)REV(4A)BIND?  
L6 0 S L2 AND L3 AND L4 AND L5  
L7 1 S L2 AND L3 AND L4

=> d bib ab 17

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
AN 1999:764177 CAPLUS  
DN 132:19626  
TI Efficient gene delivery by multiply attenuated HIV-1-based lentiviral transducing vectors that show efficient packaging  
IN Chang, Lung-Ji; Cui, Yan; Iwakuma, Tomoo  
PA University of Florida, USA  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 197 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 5

|      | PATENT NO.   | KIND | DATE     | APPLICATION NO. | DATE     |
|------|--|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| PI   | WO 9961598   | A2   | 19991202 | WO 1999-US11634 | 19990526 |
|      | WO 9961598   | A3   | 20000413 |                 |          |
|      | W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,<br>DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP,<br>KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN,<br>MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM,<br>TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU,<br>TJ, TM   |      |          |                 |          |
|      | RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,<br>ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG,<br>CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG   |      |          |                 |          |
| PRAI | AU 9942078   | A1   | 19991213 | AU 1999-42078   | 19990526 |
|      | US 1998-86635P   | P    | 19980526 |                 |          |
|      | WO 1999-US11634  | W    | 19990526 |                 |          |
| AB   | A method of constructing HIV-1-based lentiviral transducing vectors with increased packaging efficiency and minimal recombination potentials for target gene delivery in gene therapy was described. The parental packaging vector pHP-1 contained a modified 5' HIV-1 LTR, a novel major splice donor site derived from RSV, the entire gag-, pol-env, vif, vpr, vpu, tat, rev genes, and a selectable gpt marker gene, and an SV40 polyadenylation signal and multiple derivs. were generated by deletion and mutation. Deletion in the env, and in the 5' LTR, of vpr, vif, and vpu in these derivs. packaging vectors did not affect the packaging efficiency and these viral particles showed similar protein level and even higher titers compared to the wild type HIV-1 expressing vector. However, tat-minus derivs. are deficient in GAG-POL processing and can be complemented by cotransfected the packaging cell lines with a tetracycline-inducible construct expressing HIV-1 tat. Two families of transducing vectors were constructed with pTV.ph. using synthetic packaging signals and pTV.DELTA. using deleted HIV-1 packaging signals in which pTV.ph. were packaged much less efficiently than pTV.DELTA.. These packaging and transducing vectors efficiently transduced actively dividing including rhabdomyosarcoma cell TE671, kidney carcinoma cell 293T, hepatoma cell HepG2 and Hela cells. |      |          |                 |          |

They also efficiently transduced non-dividing and terminally differentiated cells including mitomycin C-treated TE671 cell and Hela cell, CD34+ human hematopoietic stem cell (HSC), primary neurons, monocyte-derived macrophages and mouse leg muscles by i.m. injection. The protocol for HSC transduction were optimized by coculturing target cells with retroviral producer cells, treating target cells with mitomycin C and cotransfected the target cells with constructs expressing growth factor such as human IL-3, or G-CSF, or flt3 ligand. HIV-1 essential elements U3, SD, gag AUG, gag-pol, env, tat, rev, and 3' SA sites and all the necessary genes in transducing vectors were also deletable to minimize the recombination potential and improve the safety of gene therapy. The primary packaging signal were narrowed down into the sequences of SL2 and SL4 by further reducing the overlapped sequences between transducing vectors and the packaging vectors. The effective gene delivery using these lentiviral vectors has a great potential in human gene therapy.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:25:02 ON 14 JAN 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 18:25:23 ON 14 JAN 2003

L1        8 S HIV(5A) PACKAGING(W) SITE  
L2        447 S HIV(5A) PACKAGING  
L3        432474 S SPLICE(W)DONOR OR SD  
L4        62852 S SPLICE(W)ACCEPTOR OR SA  
L5        484 S HIV(6A) REV(4A) BIND?  
L6        0 S L2 AND L3 AND L4 AND L5  
L7        1 S L2 AND L3 AND L4  
L8        10670 S EDN OR EOSINOPHIL-DERIV? (3A) NEUROTOXIN OR RNASE (W) A  
L9        388 S (NUCLEIC(W)ACID OR POLYNUCLEOTIDE OR DNA) (8A) L8  
L10      261 S (NUCLEIC(W)ACID OR POLYNUCLEOTIDE OR DNA) (5A) L8  
L11      219 S (SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT? OR DIMINISH? OR DECREAS?) (6A) REPLICATI  
L12      0 S L10(S)L11  
L13      0 S L10 AND L11  
L14      161 DUP REM L10 (100 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L15      166 S (NUCLEIC(W)ACID OR POLYNUCLEOTIDE OR DNA) (3A) L8  
L16      107 DUP REM L15 (59 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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L16 ANSWER 30 OF 107        MEDLINE                          DUPLICATE 10

AU Heinze B  
TI RAPD reactions from crude plant DNA. Adding RNase A as a "helper enzyme".  
SO MOLECULAR BIOTECHNOLOGY, (1994 Jun) 1 (3) 307-10.  
Journal code: 9423533. ISSN: 1073-6085.

L16 ANSWER 31 OF 107        MEDLINE                          DUPLICATE 11

AU Wang Q; Orrison B M; Marini J C  
TI Two additional cases of osteogenesis imperfecta with substitutions for glycine in the alpha 2(I) collagen chain. A regional model relating mutation location with phenotype.  
SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1993 Nov 25) 268 (33) 25162-7.  
Journal code: 2985121R. ISSN: 0021-9258.

L16 ANSWER 32 OF 107        CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AU Clemmesen, Catriona  
TI Improvements in the fluorometric determination of the RNA and DNA content of individual marine fish larvae  
SO Marine Ecology: Progress Series (1993), 100(1-2), 177-83  
CODEN: MESEDT; ISSN: 0171-8630

L16 ANSWER 33 OF 107        CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AU Rees, William A.; Yager, Thomas D.; Korte, John; Von Hippel, Peter H.  
TI Betaine can eliminate the base pair composition dependence of DNA melting  
SO Biochemistry (1993), 32(1), 137-44  
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960

L16 ANSWER 34 OF 107        CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AU Birdsall, David L.; McPherson, Alexander  
TI Crystal structure disposition of thymidylic acid tetramer in complex with ribonuclease A  
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry (1992), 267(31), 22230-6  
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

L16 ANSWER 35 OF 107        MEDLINE                          DUPLICATE 12

AU Miyata S; Ohshima A; Inouye S; Inouye M  
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- SO cerevisiae by means of a bacterial retron.  
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- L16 ANSWER 36 OF 107 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 13  
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TI Stable DNA-polypeptide complexes from eukaryotic nuclei purified on  
heparin Sepharose.  
SO FOLIA BIOLOGICA, (1992) 38 (5) 307-15.  
Journal code: 0234640. ISSN: 0015-5500.
- L16 ANSWER 37 OF 107 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
DUPLICATE 14  
AU Tremblay, Stephane D.; Gugg, Siegfried; Lafontaine, Jean G. (1)  
TI Ultrastructural, cytochemical and immunocytochemical investigation of the  
interphase nucleus in the unicellular green alga Chlamydomonas  
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SO Biology of the Cell (Paris), (1992) Vol. 76, No. 1, pp. 73-86.  
ISSN: 0248-4900.
- L16 ANSWER 38 OF 107 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
AU Iwahana, Hiroyuki  
TI RNase A cleavage analysis  
SO Taisha (1991), 28(9), 713-20  
CODEN: TSHAAW; ISSN: 0372-1566
- L16 ANSWER 39 OF 107 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 15  
AU Gagna C E; Mitchell O G; Chen J H  
TI Fixation and immunolocalization of left-handed Z-DNA sequences in the calf  
lens.  
SO LENS AND EYE TOXICITY RESEARCH, (1991) 8 (4) 489-509.  
Journal code: 8916639. ISSN: 1042-6922.
- L16 ANSWER 40 OF 107 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
AU Brown, T. A.  
TI Recipes and general procedures  
SO Essent. Mol. Biol. (1991), Volume 2, 256-9. Editor(s): Brown, Terence A.  
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- L16 ANSWER 41 OF 107 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
AU HAMANN K J; BARKER R L; TEN R M; GLEICH G J  
TI THE MOLECULAR BIOLOGY OF EOSINOPHIL GRANULE PROTEINS.  
SO 18TH SYMPOSIUM OF THE COLLEGIUM INTERNATIONALE ALLERGOLOGICUM ON CELLULAR  
AND MOLECULAR NETWORKS IN CLINICAL IMMUNOLOGY AND ALLERGY, FUNCHAL,  
MADEIRA, NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN, SEPTEMBER 22-26, 1990. INT ARCH ALLERGY  
APPL IMMUNOL. (1991) 94 (1-4), 202-209.  
CODEN: IAAAAM. ISSN: 0020-5915.
- L16 ANSWER 42 OF 107 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
AU Hawkins, J. Ross; Dalgleish, Raymond  
TI The detection and mapping of point mutations by RNase A cleavage  
SO Methods in Molecular Biology (Totowa, NJ, United States) (1991), 9(Protoc.  
Hum. Mol. Genet.), 111-21  
CODEN: MMBIED; ISSN: 1064-3745
- L16 ANSWER 43 OF 107 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
AU Bentley, David R.; Roberts, Roland G.; Montandon, Jane  
TI Rapid methods for detection of polymorphic markers in genomic DNA  
SO Methods in Molecular Biology (Totowa, NJ, United States) (1991), 9(Protoc.  
Hum. Mol. Genet.), 51-68  
CODEN: MMBIED; ISSN: 1064-3745

- L16 ANSWER 44 OF 107 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 16  
AU Gagna C E; Chen J H; Lavers G C; Mitchell O G; Zheng S H; Chen L C  
TI The presence of Z-helical conformation in DNA of the calf lens.  
SO LENS AND EYE TOXICITY RESEARCH, (1991) 8 (1) 27-42.  
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- L16 ANSWER 45 OF 107 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 17  
AU Witmer M R; Falcomer C M; Weiner M P; Kay M S; Begley T P; Ganem B; Scheraga H A  
TI U-3'-BCIP: a chromogenic substrate for the detection of RNase A in recombinant DNA expression systems.  
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Journal code: 0411011. ISSN: 0305-1048.
- L16 ANSWER 46 OF 107 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 18  
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TI Detection of c-K-ras mutations in fine needle aspirates from human pancreatic adenocarcinomas.  
SO CANCER RESEARCH, (1990 Feb 15) 50 (4) 1279-83.  
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TI DETECTION OF POINT MUTATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH GENETIC DISEASES BY AN EXON SCANNING TECHNIQUE.  
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CODEN: GNMCEP. ISSN: 0888-7543.
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TI Comparison of RNase A, a chemical cleavage and GC-clamped denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis for the detection of mutations in exon 9 of the human acid beta-glucosidase gene.  
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TI Isolation and characterization of canine distemper virus nucleocapsid variants.  
SO JOURNAL OF GENERAL VIROLOGY, (1989 Sep) 70 ( Pt 9) 2409-19.  
Journal code: 0077340. ISSN: 0022-1317.
- L16 ANSWER 50 OF 107 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
AU HAMANN K; BARKER R; LOEGERING D; PEASE L; GLEICH G  
TI NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE OF HUMAN EOSINOPHIL-DERIVED NEUROTOXIN EDN COMPLEMENTARY DNA IDENTITY OF DEDUCED AMINO ACID SEQUENCE WITH THAT OF HUMAN URINARY NONSECRETORY RNASE.  
SO 73RD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SOCIETIES FOR EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, USA, MARCH 19-23, 1989.  
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CODEN: FAJOEC. ISSN: 0892-6638.
- L16 ANSWER 51 OF 107 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
AU BARKER R L; LOEGERING D A; TEN R; HAMANN K J; PEASE L R; GLEICH G J  
TI HUMAN EOSINOPHIL CATIONIC PROTEIN ECP COMPLEMENTARY DNA HOMOLOGY WITH HUMAN EOSINOPHIL-DERIVED NEUROTOXIN EDN AND OTHER RNASES.  
SO 73RD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SOCIETIES FOR EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, USA, MARCH 19-23, 1989.  
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- L16 ANSWER 52 OF 107 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
AU Abe, T.; Takahashi, H.; Holmes, M. D.; Curiel, D. T.; Crystal, Ronald G.  
TI Ribonuclease A cleavage combined with the polymerase chain reaction for detection of the Z mutation of the alpha-1-antitrypsin gene  
SO American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology (1989), 1(4), 329-34  
CODEN: AJRBL; ISSN: 1044-1549
- L16 ANSWER 53 OF 107 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
AU ABE T; TAKAHASHI H; HOLMES M; CURIEL D; CRYSTAL R G  
TI RNASE CLEAVAGE COMBINED WITH THE POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION FOR DETECTION OF THE Z MUTATION OF THE ALPHA-1 ANTITRYPSIN GENE.  
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CODEN: ARDSBL. ISSN: 0003-0805.
- L16 ANSWER 54 OF 107 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
AU WEINER M P; SCHERAGA H A  
TI A SET OF MACINTOSH COMPUTER PROGRAMS FOR THE DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF SYNTHETIC GENES.  
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- L16 ANSWER 55 OF 107 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
AU HAMANN K J; BARKER R L; LOEGERING D A; PEASE L R; GLEICH G J  
TI SEQUENCE OF HUMAN EOSINOPHIL-DERIVED NEUROTOXIN COMPLEMENTARY DNA IDENTITY OF DEDUCED AMINO ACID SEQUENCE WITH HUMAN NONSECRETORY RNASES.  
SO GENE (AMST), (1989) 83 (1), 161-168.  
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- L16 ANSWER 56 OF 107 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 21  
AU Choder M; Aloni Y  
TI RNA polymerase II allows unwinding and rewinding of the DNA and thus maintains a constant length of the transcription bubble.  
SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1988 Sep 15) 263 (26) 12994-3002.  
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- L16 ANSWER 57 OF 107 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 22  
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TI Influence of the cellular host-vector system on the quality of therapeutic proteins obtained by recombinant DNA technology.  
SO ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG, (1988 May) 38 (5) 762-4.  
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- L16 ANSWER 58 OF 107 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
AU ATWEH G F; BASERGA S J; BRICKNER H E  
TI A NEW METHOD FOR DETECTING SINGLE BASE MUTATIONS IN MESSENGER RNA.  
SO FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL NATIONAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION FOR CLINICAL RESEARCH, WASHINGTON, D.C., USA, APRIL 29-MAY 2, 1988. CLIN RES. (1988) 36 (3), 402A.  
CODEN: CLREAS. ISSN: 0009-9279.
- L16 ANSWER 59 OF 107 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
AU Song, Dexiu; Ni, Binhui; Dai, Zhonghan; Shi, Yinghsien  
TI Molecular cloning of bovine growth hormone cDNA  
SO Shengwu Gongcheng Xuebao (1988), 4(1), 20-5  
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- L16 ANSWER 60 OF 107 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
AU MARSH L E; GUILFOYLE T J  
TI CAULIFLOWER MOSAIC VIRUS REPLICATION INTERMEDIATES ARE ENCAPSIDATED INTO VIRION-LIKE PARTICLES.

- SO VIROLOGY, (1987) 161 (1), 129-137.  
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- L16 ANSWER 61 OF 107 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
AU MOSES D F; ORTI E; DE NICOLA A F  
TI A COMPARISON OF THE GLUCOCORTICOID RECEPTOR SYSTEM IN THE SPINAL CORD AND HIPPOCAMPUS.  
SO BRAIN RES, (1987) 408 (1-2), 118-124.  
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- L16 ANSWER 62 OF 107 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
AU McPherson, Alexander; Brayer, Gary; Cascio, Duilio; Williams, Roger  
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- L16 ANSWER 63 OF 107 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
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TI The effects of neutral detergents on the crystallization of soluble proteins  
SO Journal of Crystal Growth (1986), 76(3), 547-53  
CODEN: JCRGAE; ISSN: 0022-0248
- L16 ANSWER 64 OF 107 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
AU PATEL R; KVACH J T; MOUNTS P  
TI ISOLATION AND RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE ANALYSIS OF MYCOBACTERIAL DNA.  
SO J GEN MICROBIOL, (1986) 132 (2), 541-552.  
CODEN: JGMIAN. ISSN: 0022-1287.
- L16 ANSWER 65 OF 107 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
AU Yuan, Chuanzhao; Wu, Yun; Zeng, Weiqiang; Xiao, Xengqian  
TI High resolution NMR studies of RNase and PNPase and their interaction with substrates  
SO Shengwu Huaxue Yu Shengwu Wuli Xuebao (1986), 18(5), 397-403  
CODEN: SHWPAU; ISSN: 0582-9879
- L16 ANSWER 66 OF 107 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
AU McPherson, Alexander; Brayer, Gary D.; Morrison, Robert D.  
TI Crystal structure of RNase A complexed with d(pA)<sub>4</sub>  
SO Journal of Molecular Biology (1986), 189(2), 305-27  
CODEN: JMOBAK; ISSN: 0022-2836
- L16 ANSWER 67 OF 107 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
AU JARAMILLO S; LASTRA R  
TI PURIFICATION AND PROPERTIES OF THE GEMINIVIRUS EUPHORBIA MOSAIC VIRUS.  
SO J PHYTOPATHOL (BERL), (1986) 115 (3), 193-203.  
CODEN: JPHYEB.
- L16 ANSWER 68 OF 107 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 23  
AU Wu G J; Cannon R E  
TI An economical large scale procedure to purify *E. coli* amplifiable plasmids for DNA sequencing, in vitro transcription and in vitro mutagenesis.  
SO EXPERIENTIA, (1985 Nov 15) 41 (11) 1488-90.  
Journal code: 0376547. ISSN: 0014-4754.
- L16 ANSWER 69 OF 107 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 24  
AU Rossini G P  
TI RNase A effects on sedimentation and DNA binding properties of dexamethasone-receptor complexes from HeLa cell cytosol.  
SO JOURNAL OF STEROID BIOCHEMISTRY, (1985 Jan) 22 (1) 47-56.  
Journal code: 0260125. ISSN: 0022-4731.

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- L16 ANSWER 20 OF 107 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 5  
AU Phoenix P; Raymond M A; Masse E; Drolet M  
TI Roles of DNA topoisomerases in the regulation of R-loop formation in vitro.  
SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1997 Jan 17) 272 (3) 1473-9.  
Journal code: 2985121R. ISSN: 0021-9258.
- L16 ANSWER 21 OF 107 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
AU Strunk, Guenther; Ederhof, Tobias  
TI Machines for automated evolution experiments in vitro based on the serial-transfer concept  
SO Biophysical Chemistry (1997), 66(2-3), 193-202  
CODEN: BICIAZ; ISSN: 0301-4622
- L16 ANSWER 22 OF 107 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 6  
AU Benore-Parsons M; Ayoub M A  
TI Presence of RNase A causes aberrant DNA band shifts.  
SO BIOTECHNIQUES, (1997 Jul) 23 (1) 128-31.  
Journal code: 8306785. ISSN: 0736-6205.
- L16 ANSWER 23 OF 107 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 7  
AU Rubsam L Z; Shewach D S  
TI Improved method to prepare RNA-free DNA from mammalian cells.  
SO JOURNAL OF CHROMATOGRAPHY. B, BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES AND APPLICATIONS, (1997 Nov 21) 702 (1-2) 61-8.  
Journal code: 9714109. ISSN: 1387-2273.
- L16 ANSWER 24 OF 107 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
AU Rzhetsky, Andrey; Dopazo, Joaquin; Snyder, Eric; Dangler, Charles A.; Ayala, Francisco Jose  
TI Assessing dissimilarity of genes by comparing their RNase A mismatch cleavage patterns  
SO Genetics (1996), 144(4), 1975-1983  
CODEN: GENTAE; ISSN: 0016-6731
- L16 ANSWER 25 OF 107 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 8  
AU Pohjanpelto P; Holtta E  
TI Phosphorylation of Okazaki-like DNA fragments in mammalian cells and role of polyamines in the processing of this DNA.  
SO EMBO JOURNAL, (1996 Mar 1) 15 (5) 1193-200.  
Journal code: 8208664. ISSN: 0261-4189.
- L16 ANSWER 26 OF 107 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
DUPLICATE 9  
AU Laitinen, Ann Marie (1); Otvos, Imre S.; Levin, David B. (1)  
TI Geographic distribution of cytoplasmic polyhedrosis virus infection in Douglas-fir tussock moth larvae, *Orygia pseudotsugata*, in British Columbia.  
SO Journal of Invertebrate Pathology, (1996) Vol. 67, No. 3, pp. 229-235.  
ISSN: 0022-2011.
- L16 ANSWER 27 OF 107 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
AU Ozeki, Kenji; Hizume, Kazuhisa; Kanda, Akihiro; Hamachi, Masaaki; Nunokawa, Yataro  
TI A method for the re-isolation of an autonomously replicating plasmid from Aspergillus transformants  
SO Bioscience, Biotechnology, and Biochemistry (1995), 59(6), 1133-4  
CODEN: BBBIEJ; ISSN: 0916-8451
- L16 ANSWER 28 OF 107 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AU Elstein, Kenneth H.; Thomas, David J.; Zucker, Robert M.  
TI Factors affecting flow cytometric detection of apoptotic nuclei by DNA  
analysis  
SO Cytometry (1995), 21(2), 170-6  
CODEN: CYTODQ; ISSN: 0196-4763

L16 ANSWER 29 OF 107 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
AU Meller, Victoria H.; McConnell, Maeve; Fisher, Paul A.  
TI An RNase-sensitive particle containing *Drosophila melanogaster* DNA  
topoisomerase II  
SO Journal of Cell Biology (1994), 126(6), 1331-40  
CODEN: JCLBA3; ISSN: 0021-9525

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:25:02 ON 14 JAN 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 18:25:23 ON 14 JAN 2003

L1 8 S HIV(5A) PACKAGING(W) SITE  
L2 447 S HIV(5A) PACKAGING  
L3 432474 S SPLICE(W) DONOR OR SD  
L4 62852 S SPLICE(W) ACCEPTOR OR SA  
L5 484 S HIV(6A) REV(4A) BIND?  
L6 0 S L2 AND L3 AND L4 AND L5  
L7 1 S L2 AND L3 AND L4  
L8 10670 S EDN OR EOSINOPHIL-DERIV? (3A) NEUROTOXIN OR RNASE(W) A  
L9 388 S (NUCLEIC(W) ACID OR POLYNUCLEOTIDE OR DNA) (8A) L8  
L10 261 S (NUCLEIC(W) ACID OR POLYNUCLEOTIDE OR DNA) (5A) L8  
L11 219 S (SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT? OR DIMINISH? OR DECREAS?) (6A) REPLICATI  
L12 0 S L10(S)L11  
L13 0 S L10 AND L11  
L14 161 DUP REM L10 (100 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L15 166 S (NUCLEIC(W) ACID OR POLYNUCLEOTIDE OR DNA) (3A) L8  
L16 107 DUP REM L15 (59 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L17 1387 S EDN  
L18 156977 S ANTIVIRAL  
L19 36 S L17 AND L18  
L20 14 DUP REM L19 (22 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d au ti so ab 1-14 l20

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 1  
AU Zhang, Jianzhi; Rosenberg, Helene F.  
TI Complementary advantageous substitutions in the evolution of an antiviral RNase of higher primates  
SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (2002), 99(8), 5486-5491  
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424  
AB An improved understanding of the evolution of gene function at the mol. level may provide significant insights into the origin of biol. novelty and adaptation. With the approach of ancestral protein reconstruction, we here address the question of how a dramatically enhanced ribonucleolytic activity and the related antiviral activity evolved in a recently duplicated RNase (eosinophil-derived neurotoxin) gene of higher primates. We show that the mother gene of the duplicated genes had already possessed a weak antiviral activity before duplication. After duplication, substitutions at two interacting sites (Arg-64.fwdarw.Ser and Thr-132.fwdarw.Arg) resulted in a 13-fold enhancement of the ribonucleolytic activity of eosinophil-derived neurotoxin. These substitutions are also necessary for the potent antiviral activity, with contributions from addnl. amino acid changes at interacting sites. Our observation that a change in eosinophil-derived neurotoxin function occurs only when both interacting sites are altered indicates the importance of complementary substitutions in protein evolution. Thus, neutral substitutions are not simply "noises" in protein evolution, as many have thought. They may play constructive roles by setting the intramol. microenvironment for further complementary advantageous substitutions, which can lead to improved or altered function. Overall, our study illustrates the power of the "paleomol. biochem." approach in delineating the complex interplays of amino acid substitutions in evolution and in identifying the mol. basis of biol. innovation.

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 14 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2  
AU Swaminathan G Jawahar; Holloway Daniel E; Veluraja Kasinadar; Acharya K Ravi

TI Atomic resolution (0.98 Å) structure of eosinophil-derived neurotoxin.  
SO BIOCHEMISTRY, (2002 Mar 12) 41 (10) 3341-52.  
Journal code: 0370623. ISSN: 0006-2960.  
AB Human eosinophil-derived neurotoxin (**EDN**) is a small, basic protein that belongs to the ribonuclease A superfamily. **EDN** displays **antiviral** activity and causes the neurotoxic Gordon phenomenon when injected into rabbits. Although **EDN** and ribonuclease A have appreciable structural similarity and a conserved catalytic triad, their peripheral substrate-binding sites are not conserved. The crystal structure of recombinant **EDN** (r**EDN**) has been determined at 0.98 Å resolution from data collected at a low temperature (100 K). We have refined the crystallographic model of the structure using anisotropic displacement parameters to a conventional R-factor of 0.116. This represents the highest resolution structure of r**EDN** determined to date and is only the second ribonuclease structure to be determined at a resolution greater than 1.0 Å. The structure provides a detailed picture of the conformational freedom at the various subsites of r**EDN**, and the water structure accounts for more than 50% of the total solvent content of the unit cell. This information will be crucial for the design of tight-binding inhibitors to restrain the ribonucleolytic activity of r**EDN**.

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 14 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3  
AU Leonidas D D; Boix E; Prill R; Suzuki M; Turton R; Minson K; Swaminathan G J; Youle R J; Acharya K R  
TI Mapping the ribonucleolytic active site of eosinophil-derived neurotoxin (**EDN**). High resolution crystal structures of **EDN** complexes with adenylic nucleotide inhibitors.  
SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (2001 May 4) 276 (18) 15009-17.  
Journal code: 2985121R. ISSN: 0021-9258.  
AB Eosinophil-derived neurotoxin (**EDN**), a basic ribonuclease found in the large specific granules of eosinophils, belongs to the pancreatic RNase A family. Although its physiological function is still unclear, it has been shown that **EDN** is a neurotoxin capable of inducing the Gordon phenomenon in rabbits. **EDN** is also a potent helminthotoxin and can mediate **antiviral** activity of eosinophils against isolated virions of the respiratory syncytial virus. **EDN** is a catalytically efficient RNase sharing similar substrate specificity with pancreatic RNase A with its ribonucleolytic activity being absolutely essential for its neurotoxic, helminthotoxic, and **antiviral** activities. The crystal structure of recombinant human **EDN** in the unliganded form has been determined previously (Mosimann, S. C., Newton, D. L., Youle, R. J., and James, M. N. G. (1996) J. Mol. Biol. 260, 540-552). We have now determined high resolution (1.8 Å) crystal structures for **EDN** in complex with adenosine-3',5'-diphosphate (3',5'-ADP), adenosine-2',5'-di-phosphate (2',5'-ADP), adenosine-5'-diphosphate (5'-ADP) as well as for a native structure in the presence of sulfate refined at 1.6 Å. The inhibition constant of these mononucleotides for **EDN** has been determined. The structures present the first detailed picture of differences between **EDN** and RNase A in substrate recognition at the ribonucleolytic active site. They also provide a starting point for the design of tight-binding inhibitors, which may be used to restrain the RNase activity of **EDN**.

L20 ANSWER 4 OF 14 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4  
AU Rosenberg H F; Domachowske J B  
TI Eosinophils, eosinophil ribonucleases, and their role in host defense against respiratory virus pathogens.  
SO JOURNAL OF LEUKOCYTE BIOLOGY, (2001 Nov) 70 (5) 691-8. Ref: 63  
Journal code: 8405628. ISSN: 0741-5400.  
AB Eosinophils remain among the most enigmatic of cells, as our appreciation of their detrimental activities--e.g., asthma and allergic disease--far outweighs our understanding of their beneficial effects. Among the major

secretory effector proteins of eosinophils are the ribonucleases eosinophil-derived neurotoxin (**EDN**) and eosinophil cationic protein (ECP) in primates and their orthologs, the eosinophil-associated ribonucleases (EARs) in rodents. The rapid diversification observed among these ribonucleases suggested that the ultimate target(s) might be similarly efficient at generating sequence diversity while maintaining an unalterable susceptibility to ribonucleolytic cleavage. This has prompted us to consider a role for these proteins and by extension, for eosinophils, in host defense against single-stranded RNA virus pathogens. We detail our studies of the **antiviral** activity of eosinophils and eosinophil ribonucleases against respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) *in vitro* and the related, natural rodent pathogen, pneumonia virus of mice (PVM), *in vivo*, and consider the possibility that **antiviral** host defense and the dysregulated responses leading to asthma represent opposing sides of an eosinophil-mediated double-edged sword.

- L20 ANSWER 5 OF 14 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 ISI (R)  
AU Nakajima M; Hirakata M; Nittoh T; Ishihara K; Ohuchi K (Reprint)  
TI Expression and purification of recombinant rat eosinophil-associated ribonucleases, homologues of human eosinophil cationic protein and eosinophil-derived neurotoxin, and their characterization  
SO INTERNATIONAL ARCHIVES OF ALLERGY AND IMMUNOLOGY, (JUL 2001) Vol. 125, No. 3, pp. 241-249.  
Publisher: KARGER, ALLSCHWILERSTRASSE 10, CH-4009 BASEL, SWITZERLAND.  
ISSN: 1018-2438.  
AB Background. Human eosinophils contain two eosinophil ribonucleases, eosinophil cationic protein (ECP) and eosinophil-derived neurotoxin (**EDN**). In rats, 8 homologues of human ECP and **EDN** have been identified. To clarify the biological activity of rat eosinophil ribonucleases, we cloned rat eosinophil-associated ribonuclease (EAR)-1/rat ribonuclease 7 and rat EAR-2/rat ribonuclease 4, and produced recombinant rat pre-EAR-1 and pre-EAR-2 in a bacterial expression system. Methods: As we have already cloned the complete nucleotide sequence for rat EAR-1, we determined that for rat EAR-2 cDNA by the rapid amplification of cDNA ends procedure. Recombinant rat pre-EAR-1 and pre-EAR-2 were expressed in Escherichia coli as N-terminal 6 x histidine tagged proteins, isolated from the insoluble fraction of the cell lysate and purified by a single-step method using an Ni-NTA resin column after solubilization with a 6 M guanidine solution. Results: The deduced amino acid sequence revealed that the molecular weight of EAR-2 containing the signal peptide is 17.3 kD and the isoelectric point is 8.59. The homology in amino acid sequence between rat pre-EAR-2, and human pre-ECP and human pre-**EDN** is 51 and 53%, respectively. The purified and refolded recombinant rat pre-EAR-1 and pre-EAR-2 showed bactericidal activity against *E. coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. Conclusions: These findings suggest that rat EAR-1 and EAR-2 act as host defense factors against bacterial infection in rats. Copyright (C) 2001 S. Karger AG, Basel.
- L20 ANSWER 6 OF 14 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 ISI (R)  
AU Zhang J; Rosenberg H F (Reprint)  
TI Sequence variation at two eosinophil-associated ribonuclease loci in humans  
SO GENETICS, (DEC 2000) Vol. 156, No. 4, pp. 1949-1958.  
Publisher: GENETICS, 428 EAST PRESTON ST, BALTIMORE, MD 21202.  
ISSN: 0016-6731.  
AB Host defense against invading pathogens is of great importance to the survival of higher organisms. We have been studying the evolution of mammalian eosinophil-associated ribonucleases (EARs), which are members of the ribonuclease A super-family with known antipathogen activities. Earlier studies showed that positive selection promoted rapid diversification of paralogous EAR genes in both primates and rodents. Intraspecifically, however, it is unknown whether these genes also have divergent alleles. The recent discovery that the gene repertoire of the EAR family is much larger in rodents than in primates has led us to

consider the possibility that primates maintain a large number of polymorphic alleles to compensate for a smaller gene repertoire. Here we present sequences of 2417 nucleotides at the two EAR loci, the eosinophil-derived neurotoxin (**EDN**, RNase 2) and eosinophil cationic protein (ECP, RNase 3), from >50 human individuals. Our data demonstrate that the nucleotide diversities (0.06-0.11%) at these loci are typical for human nuclear genes, thus permitting us to reject this polymorphism hypothesis. No significant departure from neutrality is noted and no signs of overdominant selection are observed. Similar patterns were observed in a preliminary study of chimpanzees. In summary, our results suggest that the antipathogen functions of the primate EARs are conserved after they are established and that these proteins are not currently undergoing rapid diversification in response to challenge from invading microorganisms.

L20 ANSWER 7 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS .  
IN Rosenberg, Helene F.; Domachowske, Joseph B.  
TI Eosinophil-derived RNases for inactivating enveloped RNA virus particles and therapy of viral infections  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 96 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
AB Disclosed is a method for inactivating a virion of an enveloped RNA virus comprising contacting the virion with an eosinophil-derived RNase, such as eosinophil-derived neurotoxin (**EDN**) or eosinophil cationic protein (ECP). The invention also provides methods for treating a subject infected by an enveloped RNA virus and for preventing infection by an enveloped RNA virus comprising administering an effective amt. of an eosinophil-derived RNase, such as **EDN** or ECP. The invention also provides a compn. comprising an effective amt. of an eosinophil-derived RNase and an acceptable carrier.

L20 ANSWER 8 OF 14 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 5  
AU Singhania N A; Dyer K D; Zhang J; Deming M S; Bonville C A; Domachowske J B; Rosenberg H F  
TI Rapid evolution of the ribonuclease A superfamily: adaptive expansion of independent gene clusters in rats and mice.  
SO JOURNAL OF MOLECULAR EVOLUTION, (1999 Dec) 49 (6) 721-8.  
Journal code: 0360051. ISSN: 0022-2844.  
AB The two eosinophil ribonucleases, eosinophil-derived neurotoxin (**EDN/RNase 2**) and eosinophil cationic protein (ECP/RNase 3), are among the most rapidly evolving coding sequences known among primates. The eight mouse genes identified as orthologs of **EDN** and ECP form a highly divergent, species-limited cluster. We present here the rat ribonuclease cluster, a group of eight distinct ribonuclease A superfamily genes that are more closely related to one another than they are to their murine counterparts. The existence of independent gene clusters suggests that numerous duplications and diversification events have occurred at these loci recently, sometime after the divergence of these two rodent species (approximately 10-15 million years ago). Nonsynonymous substitutions per site ( $d(N)$ ) calculated for the 64 mouse/rat gene pairs indicate that these ribonucleases are incorporating nonsilent mutations at accelerated rates, and comparisons of nonsynonymous to synonymous substitution ( $d(N) / d(S)$ ) suggest that diversity in the mouse ribonuclease cluster is promoted by positive (Darwinian) selection. Although the pressures promoting similar but clearly independent styles of rapid diversification among these primate and rodent genes remain uncertain, our recent findings regarding the function of human **EDN** suggest a role for these ribonucleases in antiviral host defense.

L20 ANSWER 9 OF 14 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 6  
AU Rosenberg H F; Domachowske J B  
TI Eosinophils, ribonucleases and host defense: solving the puzzle.  
SO IMMUNOLOGIC RESEARCH, (1999) 20 (3) 261-74. Ref: 66

Journal code: 8611087. ISSN: 0257-277X.  
AB The eosinophil ribonucleases eosinophil-derived neurotoxin (**EDN** /RNase 2) and eosinophil cationic protein (ECP/RNase 3) are among the major secretory effector proteins of human eosinophilic leukocytes, cells whose role in host defense remains controversial and poorly understood. We have recently described the unusual manner in which this ribonuclease lineage has evolved, with extraordinary diversification observed in primate as well as in rodent **EDNs** and ECPs. The results of our evolutionary studies suggest that the **EDN**/ ECP ribonucleases are in the process of being tailored for a specific, ribonuclease-related goal. With this in mind, we have begun to look carefully at some of the intriguing associations that link eosinophils and their ribonucleases to disease caused by the single-stranded RNA viral pathogen, respiratory syncytial virus (RSV). Recent work in our laboratory has demonstrated that eosinophils can mediate a direct, ribonuclease-dependent reduction in infectivity of RSV in vitro, and that **EDN** can function alone as an independent **antiviral** agent. The results of this work have led us to consider the possibility that the **EDN**/ECP ribonucleases represent a heretofore unrecognized element of innate and specific **antiviral** host defense.

L20 ANSWER 10 OF 14 MEDLINE  
AU Kauffman H F; Hovenga H; de Bruijn H W; Beintema J J  
TI Eosinophil derived neurotoxin (**EDN**) levels in commercial human urinary preparations of glycoprotein hormones.  
SO EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS, GYNECOLOGY, AND REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY, (1999 Jan) 82 (1) 111-3.  
Journal code: 0375672. ISSN: 0301-2115.  
AB Eosinophil derived neurotoxin (**EDN**) is a ubiquitous human ribonuclease, occurring not only in eosinophils, but also in many tissues and body fluids. It may be a contaminant of commercial human urinary preparations of chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) and other glycoprotein hormones. Here we describe the use of a fast commercial assay to quantify this contaminant and demonstrate that the content varies much between different commercial glycoprotein hormone preparations. As this ribonuclease may have a cytotoxic activity on certain cells, it is useful to be able to determine its quantity in a fast and reliable way in these preparations.

L20 ANSWER 11 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
IN Raybak, Susanna M.; Cara, Andrea; Gusella, Gabriele Luca; Newton, Dianne L.  
TI Construction of retroviral vectors for delivering viral and oncogenic inhibitors  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
AB Cell transformation vectors for inhibiting HIV and tumor growth are provided. Optionally, the vectors encode RNases A superfamily members such as eosinophil-derived neurotoxin (**EDN**) and onconase. Cells transduced by the vectors and methods of transforming cells (in vitro and in vivo) using the vectors are also provided. The viral and oncogene inhibitors are typically linked to a promoter such as retroviral HIV LTR promoters, the CMV promoter, the probasin promoter, and tetracycline-responsive promoters. The method is exemplified by construction of a viral vector contg. a HIV Rev-responsive element, an encephalomycocarditis virus internal ribosome entry site, a first viral inhibitor subsequence (for immunodominant proteins such as Tat, Gag, or Rev), splice donor site subsequence, splice acceptor site subsequence, the above mentioned promoter, and the **EDN** coding sequence. The vector may be packaged in a liposome and its contents transduced into CD34+ hematopoietic stem cells, CD4+ cells, and transferrin receptor+ cells. Claimed vectors include pBAR, pBAR-ONC, and pBAR-**EDN**.

AU Domachowske J B; Bonville C A; Dyer K D; Rosenberg H F  
TI Evolution of **antiviral** activity in the ribonuclease A gene superfamily: evidence for a specific interaction between eosinophil-derived neurotoxin (**EDN/RNase 2**) and respiratory syncytial virus.  
SO NUCLEIC ACIDS RESEARCH, (1998 Dec 1) 26 (23) 5327-32.  
Journal code: 0411011. ISSN: 0305-1048.  
AB We have demonstrated that the human eosinophil-derived neurotoxin (**EDN**, RNase 2), a rapidly evolving secretory protein derived from eosinophilic leukocytes, mediates the ribonucleolytic destruction of extracellular virions of the single-stranded RNA virus respiratory syncytial virus (RSV). While RNase activity is crucial to **antiviral** activity, it is clearly not sufficient, as our results suggest that **EDN** has unique structural features apart from RNase activity that are necessary to promote **antiviral** activity. We demonstrate here that the interaction between **EDN** and extracellular virions of RSV is both saturatable and specific. Increasing concentrations of the antivirally inactivated, ribonucleolytically inactivated point mutant form of recombinant human **EDN**, rhEDNdK38, inhibits rhEDN's **antiviral** activity, while increasing concentrations of the related RNase, recombinant human RNase k6, have no effect whatsoever. Interestingly, acquisition of **antiviral** activity parallels the evolutionary development of the primate **EDN** lineage, having emerged some time after the divergence of the Old World from the New World monkeys. Using this information, we created ribonucleolytically active chimeras of human and New World monkey orthologs of **EDN** and, by evaluating their **antiviral** activity, we have identified an N-terminal segment of human **EDN** that contains one or more of the sequence elements that mediate its specific interaction with RSV.

L20 ANSWER 13 OF 14 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 8  
AU Domachowske J B; Dyer K D; Adams A G; Leto T L; Rosenberg H F  
TI Eosinophil cationic protein/RNase 3 is another RNase A-family ribonuclease with direct **antiviral** activity.  
SO NUCLEIC ACIDS RESEARCH, (1998 Jul 15) 26 (14) 3358-63.  
Journal code: 0411011. ISSN: 0305-1048.  
AB Eosinophil cationic protein (ECP) is one of two RNase A-superfamily ribonucleases found in secretory granules of human eosinophilic leukocytes. Although the physiologic function of eosinophils [and thus of the two eosinophil ribonucleases, ECP and eosinophil-derived neurotoxin (**EDN**)] remains controversial, we have recently shown that isolated human eosinophils promote ribonuclease-dependent toxicity toward extracellular virions of the single-stranded RNA virus, respiratory syncytial virus, group B (RSV-B). We have also shown that recombinant human **EDN** (rhEDN) can act alone as a ribonuclease-dependent **antiviral** agent. In this work, we provide a biochemical characterization of recombinant human ECP (rhECP) prepared in baculovirus, and demonstrate that rhECP also promotes ribonuclease-dependent **antiviral** activity. The rhECP described here is N-glycosylated, as is native ECP, and has approximately 100-fold more ribonuclease activity than non-glycosylated rhECP prepared in bacteria. The enzymatic activity of rhECP was sensitive to inhibition by placental ribonuclease inhibitor (RI). Although rhECP was not as effective as rhEDN at reducing viral infectivity (500 nM rhECP reduced infectivity of RSV-B approximately 6 fold; 500 nM rhEDN, >50 fold), the **antiviral** activity appears to be unique to the eosinophil ribonucleases; no reduction in infectivity was promoted by bovine RNase A, by the amphibian ribonuclease, onconase, nor by the closely-related human ribonuclease, RNase k6. Interestingly, combinations of rhEDN and rhECP did not result in either a synergistic or even an additive **antiviral** effect. Taken together, these results suggest that the interaction between the eosinophil ribonucleases and the extracellular virions of RSV-B may be specific and saturable.

L20 ANSWER 14 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
AU Cara, A.; Rybak, S. M.; Newton, D. L.; Crowley, R.; Rottschafer, S. E.;  
Reitz, M. S., Jr.; Gusella, G. L.  
TI Inhibition of HIV-1 replication by combined expression of gag dominant  
negative mutant of a human ribonuclease in a tightly controlled HIV-1  
inducible vector  
SO Gene Therapy (1998), 5(1), 65-75  
CODEN: GETHEC; ISSN: 0969-7128  
AB An HIV-1-based expression vector has been constructed that produces  
protective genes tightly regulated by HIV-1 Tat and Rev proteins. The  
vector contains either a single protective gene (HIV-1 gag dominant neg.  
mutant (delta-gag)) or a combination of two different protective genes  
(delta-gag and eosinophil-derived neurotoxin (**EDN**), a human  
RNase) which are expressed from a dicistronic mRNA. After stable  
transfection of CEM T cells and following challenge with HIV-1, viral  
prodn. was completely inhibited in cells transduced with the vector  
producing both delta-gag and **EDN** and delayed in cells producing  
delta-gag alone. In addn., cotransfection of HeLa-Tat cells with an  
infectious HIV-1 mol. clone and either protective vector demonstrated that  
the HIV-1 packaging signals present in the constructs were functional and  
allowed the efficient assembly of the protective RNAs into HIV-1 virions,  
thus potentially transmitting protection to the HIV-1 target cells.

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